

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the soil,
He will stand—or die a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.
J. W. WINKELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILT
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Some of the Benefits of the War.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, preached a characteristic sermon Thanksgiving Day, from this text:—

"And after a time he returned to take her, and he turned aside to see the carcass of a lion, and behold, there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcass of the lion."—
[Judges, xiv, 5.]

After stating that when Samson was fighting and struggling with the lion, there seemed little likelihood of his getting honey out of the carcass of the animal, the preacher proceeded to show we had already found, and were every day finding, and were likely to find honey in the present war. Speaking of the causes of the war, he said:—

Dr. SAYNTH, a prominent scholar of South Carolina, inquires, in a pamphlet, "what is the difficulty and what is the remedy? Not in the election of Republican Presidents. No. Not in the non-execution of the Fugitive bill. No. But it lies back of all these. It is found in that *Atheistic Red Republican doctrine of the Declaration of Independence! Until that is trampled under foot, there can be no peace!*"

Allow me to say that until that is trampled under foot, or its antagonist, there can be no peace. Which is to go under time will show. I might multiply testimony. It is needless. The matter so far from disguise, is the pride and boast of that boastful land. This is, then, a rebellion not against oppressive administration, but against the principle of equal justice, of the fundamental right of liberty in every man who has not forfeited it by crime. It is a miserable subterfuge to say that because we hold that all men are equal, we therefore hold that they are of the same degree of power and capacity. All men are as children before a father—not equal in talent, wealth, or opportunity of usefulness, but with the right to the same kind and degree of justice. Every man, whether born black as night or white as daylight, has the natural right to the free use of the powers of body and mind that God has endowed him with. In that sense they are equal, and it is declared, without equivocation, that the rebellion is brought upon us because this Government is founded on this false principle of human equality. And the people of this nation are aroused to defend their Constitution and Government, not simply because it is assailed—but, as if Providence meant to make this conflict illustrious in the annals of the world—because it is assailed in those very respects in which it embodies the latest fruits of Christianity and the last attained of modern civilization. We will defend our Constitution at any rate. But when it is charged with the noblest principles as with a crime, it appeals to every conscience and every heart in this land, with a solemnity as of the judgment day, for its defence.

The Potomac is a river of the earth, and the battle there is a world-battle. There is not a man who feels the chain—serf, yeoman or slave—that has not an interest in the conflict that we are called, in the providence of God, to wage against this monstrous doctrine of iniquity. There is honey in that lion.

2. It is matter of thanksgiving that we have not sought this war, but by a long and magnanimous course, endured shame and loss rather than peril the Union. It has been forced upon us! I do not mean that it would have been wrong to take the initiative in so sacred a cause, but, if, when the end is right and the cause sacred, it can be shown that there has also been patience, an honest and long continued effort to seek the right by peaceful methods, and that that most desperate of all remedies, war, has been forced upon us by the overt acts of the rebellion, and is not either of our wishing or our procuring, it will give an added lustre to our cause.

I make these remarks out of respect to the Christian sentiment of nations. Contiguity is raising up a new element of power; and we do not hesitate to pay a just respect to the opinions and expectations which the Christian Church and philanthropic people of other lands has entertained. And we stand boldly before the earnest peace men, and the kind advisers, the yearning mediators, yea, and before the body of Christ, his Church—and declare that this war which we could not avert without giving up all that Christian civilization had set us to guard and transmit, cannot be abandoned without betraying every principle of justice, rectitude, and liberty.

We do not fear force and trial. In the end, those who should have given sympathy, but have given instead chilling advice and ignorant rebuke, shall confess their mistake, and our loyalty to God, and to Government, and to mankind. When it would have swelled our sails, there was no breath of applause or sympathy. When the gale is no longer needed, and our victorious voyage is ended, we shall have admiration enough. But meanwhile, God has called us to war upon a plane so high as never felt, I think, two before; and though we do not want it, and prate against it, and with long endurance sought to avert and avoid it, now that it has come, it is an infinite satisfaction to us to know that we can stand acquitted before the Christianity of the earth in such a conflict.—
There is honey in that lion.

THE VICTORY OF CORN.

There are likewise causes of rejoicing on account of the providential events that have surrounded the struggle thus far. There have been years when we could not have maintained

this struggle. Ten years ago our loss would have been of our own household. But what a progress in ten years! We are now an undivided North. There are reptiles, to be sure, that hiss, but no sooner do they put their heads above the earth than they are scotched. [Laughter.] The North stands now like Paul when he stirred the fire and a viper fastened on his hand. The spectators expected to see him die, but behold he shook it off and suffered no harm. First they thought he was a culprit, and then a deity. So the North, standing by this fire, finds on his hands a viper, but shakes it off and suffers no harm. We are a united, irresistible, indivisible North, and just as sure as the sun rises and sets, we shall be victorious. [Loud applause.] Nor are we to forget that as the stars in their courses fought against Liberia, so there have been great natural agencies co-operating with us. It has pleased God for two successive years to make the earth teem with corn. We have had two years of abundance. For what? To take the crown from the head of cotton and put it on the head of corn. [Loud applause.] Why? Because it was a peculiar boast of the South that "cotton is king," and if they expected to bring France and England to their terms, and crush the North, I walked through the corn-fields and heard the leaves rustle. I thought it was only the wind; I did not understand it. It was God speaking through the corn; his message is now interpreted to me. Every field throughout the North lifted up its long sword blades, prefiguring victorious arms, and every wind that rustled the leaves said:—"Liberty is coming; corn shall dethrone cotton." [Applause.] For now, just when manufacturing England would have demanded our ports to be opened, she happens to need our corn more than our cotton. We come nearer to starving her than the South to clothing her.—
The Emperor of France has just been obliged to retrench and reduce his armies. He is compelled to practice economy just at the time when it there had been abundance of prosperity, he might have desired to have a finger in our affairs. So we have a guaranty of peace in France and England. We are going to fight it out ourselves. We have sealed five thousand miles of coast, and shut the rebel's breathing-holes. Now we are putting in the red-hot shot at the upper end, and in a short time I think victory will be ours. God has been pouring money into our coffers, and taking it away from England. The old Government would like to step into the ring. Stand off, spectators. Let these two gigantic firms stand—Liberty and God, Slavery and the devil—and no man put hand or foot into the ring until they have done battle unto death.—
Amen! even so, Lord God Almighty! It is Thy purpose and Thy decree.

Letter from the Seat of War.

CAMP BURNSIDE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23d.

Mr. Editor: While I see reports in the Vermont papers of the doings and fortunes of the different Vermont regiments, it seems that the Vermont Sharp Shooters are almost entirely overlooked. I suppose because our regiment did not muster in Vermont; but for all that we feel that we are Green Mountain Boys as much as any of the six regiments of Infantry, and humbly ask that we may share in your sympathies, if not in your boxes of goodies. We even began to fear (or at least some did) that our families were to be cut off from your bounties, in the matter of State pay, which was granted to the other Vermont volunteers; but our captain read us a letter yesterday, informing us that the Legislature had decided to pay us as much as our comrades of the Infantry; and it would have done your heart good to have heard the cheers given for old Vermont when we heard the news. A round was also given for Judge W., for his exertions in getting the matter attended to.—
We are in very comfortable circumstances, though some reports that have gone out seem to indicate otherwise. We have plenty to eat and that which is good and wholesome. To be sure, our loaves of bread, at one time, shrunk down from the lawful weight of 22 ounces, to 16, 14 and some even less than 12 ounces, and for two or three days the men did not have as much as they wanted to eat, but on our representing the case to the officers the loaves soon took their lawful size of 22 ounces, and we have enough to satisfy any reasonable man and generally some to spare. We are also well protected from the cold, as each man has two good blankets and a seamless felt overcoat; besides, the men have constructed small fire-places in nearly all the tents, while some have procured small stoves instead. So our quarters are very pleasant and comfortable even in cold, stormy weather. I believe there is but one man sick in our company at present, and he is in the hospital. A man in Company C, (Michigan) was shot in the head the other day, by accident, while holding a target for another man to shoot at, the ball passing around between the skin and skull some four inches. He is doing well and will soon get over it.

We have heard that a story is circulating in Vermont that our company had been in a fight and a number killed. If so it is all false, as we have not been out of camp or seen a rebel yet, and what is worse, we begin to think we shall not have that privilege for some time to come, as we have no guns yet, except those brought from home, and there appears to be some difficulty in the way of getting them. We were promised Sharps' improved breech loading Rifles, and have been expecting them every week since we came here. It appears that the rifles are ready, but Government refuses to pay the extra expense incurred by the improvement, which, I believe, was prepared by Col. Berdan, and the Colonel objects to sending us into the field with anything else. Probably it will be decided some way in a few days.

Our 2d Lieutenant (M. V. Bronson of Rutland) who is a great favorite with us all, was presented, the other day, with a beautiful Colt's Revolver by the company. 1st Lieut. Seaton is also a noble hearted man, who has been known to give up his bed to a sick man and lie out of doors himself, not to say anything against the Captain, who is a jolly fat fellow and knows how to keep his company in good spirits. Our Lieut. Colonel (Mearns) has resigned, and it is said that Capt. Ripley, of the Rutland Light Guards, will have the offer of the vacant office. More anon.

Yours, &c.

W. W.

The Vermont and Canada Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable December 2d.

8th Vermont Regiment.

The 8th Regiment Vermont Volunteers is being raised by Col. Thomas for Gen. Butler's division, and is to consist of one maximum regiment of Infantry with two batteries of Light Artillery attached, so that when the regiment is complete it will be composed of about 1400 men. Agents are now recruiting for the several companies, and we learn are having excellent success. The best men are enrolling their names and very wisely improving this excellent opportunity to join an expedition for the defence of their country under the best auspices. We are authorized to announce that Gen. Phelps—so much admired and respected by all who served under him at Fort Monroe—is to be in command of the Brigade. The knowledge that Gen. Phelps is to accompany this regiment will be a great inducement for Vermonters to fall in. It is well known that he has had great experience in artillery, and that this is his favorite arm of the service. It is to be hoped, therefore, that good men and true will fill up these companies, that he may have good reason to be proud of the first Vermont Artillery. The Agents recruiting for these batteries are:

Gen. T. Hebard, Montpelier; Geo. Carleton, Northfield; L. B. Hibbard, Chelsea; Geo. W. Duncan, Shaftsbury; Lucius R. Sayles, Leicesters.

Recruiting for Infantry:

Cyrus B. Leach, Bradford; Henry S. Dutton, Townshend; Edward Hall, Worcester; S. G. P. Craig, West Randolph; Wm. W. Lynde, Marlboro'; H. E. Foster, St. Johnsbury; Lyman M. Grout, Hydepark; Hiram E. Perkins, St. Albans; C. W. B. Child, Derby Line; John S. Clark, Lunenburg.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The *Free Press* in noticing the appointment of Quartermaster of the Butler regiment, thus speaks in deserved commendation of Mr. Smith:

Col. Thomas has appointed as Quartermaster, Mr. F. E. Smith of Montpelier, who had nearly the whole charge of fitting out the 6th regiment, with how much success, may be judged by the fact, that the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate Governor Fairbanks' accounts, stated, that although the regiment left the State second to none, in point of equipment, the expenses were less by some thousands of dollars than those of any other regiment. Mr. Smith has been with the 6th regiment since they left the State, and his appointment to this place is a peculiarly excellent one.

Balls and Shells.

The Watervliet Arsenal situated at West Troy, New York, is (says a recent visitor) the largest arsenal for the construction and fabrication of military implements, other than small arms and cannon in the country; and powerfully impresses one with the strength and resources of our government. Everything is at present on a war footing, and from three to four hundred hands directly and as many more indirectly, in the neighboring foundries, are kept busy night and day. A large number of hands are engaged in the preparation of ammunition: sixty thousand ball cartridges are made daily; most of these are intended for the Minié rifle, but large numbers of old fashioned round ball cartridges are also manufactured. The rapidity with which a cartridge is made is wonderful. A boy sits at a counter with a cylindrical stick—a pile of greased balls and one of prepared paper before him—a simple roll of the paper and stick—a jerk and a twist at one end—a twist of a string, and the cartridge is ready for filling in less time than it takes to read this description. They are then taken into another room, placed open end up in shallow boxes, and a man by means of a simple instrument fills them with an equal and specific amount of powder, at the rate of thirty a minute. A twist at the open end, and the cartridge is completed. The manufacture goes on so fast that it requires nearly a dozen men and boys to pack, box, and remove the finished cartridges. In another department a number of men and girls are employed in the manufacture of cannon cartridges of all sizes, from the mightiest columbiad down to a six pounder. The material of which they are made is a kind of woolen goods (mordant) imported from England especially for the purpose. Thousands of yards of this material were in the process of being cut up and manufactured. Cannon cartridges are not filled here, but at the place they are intended to be used. In still another department, grape, canister, and strapped ammunition were in course of preparation, while huge cart loads of bomb-shells and spherical shot are hourly arriving from the neighboring foundries. The grape-shot are larger than I supposed, and might more properly be called peach-shot than grape-shot. Some six or more of these are packed in a sort of wire corkscrew arrangement, and fitted into a tin case, and when thus finished, have much the appearance of jars of preserved meats or fruit.

The manufacture of bomb-shells is also a matter of much interest. The preparation of these I witnessed is briefly as follows:—The shell is first filled full with old-fashioned round leaden bullets; melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets in one solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulphur; this cavity is filled with powder, even with the interior edge of the orifice; a six-inch shell of the kind here described holds about a half a pound; the fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter, and resembles the screw cap used for the patent fruit cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow disks of metal screwed together and filled with meal powder; a number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disk, while the outer disk is entire, and marked with figures in a circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state the shell is water and weather proof. When taken for use, the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it. If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure one; if in

two seconds, on the figure two, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball and then explode, sending the bullets forward as from another cannon located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested. Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and bursting, do execution with their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of meal powder extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell; in both cases the fuse is fired by ignition of the charge in the gun.

Vermont State Temperance Society.

The next annual meeting of the Vermont State Temperance Society will be held at Brandon, on Wednesday, the 18th of December next, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continue at the pleasure of the society.

The members of the society and other friends of Temperance are cordially invited to attend and aid in the advancement of this important work, and all county, town and other Temperance organizations in the State are *especially* invited to send delegates.

The hospitality of the citizens of Brandon will be tendered to all who may be in attendance and the several railroads of the State will return those present for fare one way upon presenting a certificate of the Secretary.

Addressees may be expected on Wednesday evening.

The several newspapers of the State are requested to publish the above notices.

JOHN HOWE, JR.,
ALDACE WALKER,
JAMES BARRETT,
LORENZO SHELTON,
WM. A. BERNETT,
C. A. THOMAS,
D. S. CHATTERTON,

Ex. Com.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—Sailing-master J. K. Pierce of the steamer Governor, which foundered on the passage to South Carolina, and the company on board of which were saved by the Sabine, arrived in this city to-day, having left Port Royal on Monday morning at 4 o'clock.—
He came to New York in the steamer Illinois.

At the time of the sailing of the Illinois, two gun-boats were lying off Beaufort; and on the Sunday night previous, two hundred men were sent up to take possession of the place.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were transported in the vessels composing the naval expedition.—
With the exception of about two thousand at Fort Beauregard Bay Point, they are now encamped at Hilton Head. Forts Walker and Beauregard have been considerably strengthened since they fell into Gen. Sherman's hands.—
Eight heavy rifled cannon have been mounted upon them in addition to their former armament.

It was reported that there was one barn full of cotton in bales at Beaufort, and another barn with about the same amount of cotton unpressed. The fields are white with this staple, waiting to be picked. The encampment of the troops at Hilton Head is in an immense cotton field.

The escape of the enemy from the forts at Port Royal would have been prevented by the fleet, had our officers been aware of the depth of water around the islands upon which these fortifications were situated. If this fact had been known, the entire rebel force would have been taken prisoners.

It is stated that our gunboats can easily proceed within a short distance of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, land a force, and tear up miles of the track. When sufficient reinforcements shall have reached Port Royal (none had arrived before the sailing of the Illinois) a large force could be placed upon the main land and it is believed that either Charleston or Savannah could be captured, without much reference to the forts constructed for the protection of these cities.

Before the mouth of the Savannah river fell into our possession, and since the occupancy of Port Royal four schooners from Savannah have run the blockade. Three of these have been captured by our vessels, and one had as her cargo guns, swords and other implements of war. Notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since Port Royal fell into our hands, the cargo of neither the Vanderbilt or Ariel—two steam transports—had been touched, and it remained as it was stowed in New York city.—
Transcript.

Vermont Items.

The two rogues who stole Mr. Shaw's horse have been nabbed and are now confined in our jail. The horse, wagon and harness were found in Northfield, where they turned the horse out to pasture and secreted the other property in the bushes. They acknowledge the crime.—
Their names are Theodore and Frederick Deloe, and aged, the former about 19 and the latter 17. *Woodstock Standard.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Julius Pratt, of Pomfret, was run over on Monday last by an ox cart and so severely injured that he died on Tuesday morning. One wheel of the heavily loaded cart passed over his neck. Mr. Pratt had but one hand, having lost the other while celebrating the election of Frank Pierce to the Presidency, nine years ago.—*Id.*

Rev. James P. Stone, for almost eleven years with the Congregational Church in Greensboro, as stated supply, has signified to his people that under existing circumstances, he shall not deem it expedient to remain with them after the expiration of the present year. Upon a field of labor for the future, Mr. Stone has not yet determined.—*Chronicle.*

Corra Tucker of Bethel, recently of Barnard, fell from a load of wood on Monday and broke his spinal column. The injury was so severe that he survived but a short time.

Rev. Ezra Jones, late of Sumter, S. C., has become rector of the Episcopal churches in Montgomery and East Berkshire, Vt.

Capt. Stoughton's company of Sharp Shooters left West Randolph, on Saturday morning, to join Col. Berdan's regiment. Among the men are some of the best shots in the State.

FIRE IN STRATTON.—On the night of the 15th inst. the barn of Jesse Jones of Stratton with all its contents, was consumed by fire, which is supposed to have been set by an incendiary.—
The loss is about \$200, of which there was a partial insurance in the Farmer's Mutual office at Montpelier.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A little excitement was occasioned at Sandy Hook Friday afternoon by the Confederates throwing about 30 shells at the quarters of some Companies of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Major Hector Lyndale, at Harper's Ferry.

The Major tried long range Enfield rifles, but the distance being two thousand yards, was too great. Although some of the men from the rebels was fair nobody was hurt. The men are being well deployed and were ready for closer range, which the rebels would not give.

THE FORT PICKENS AFFAIR.

Great excitement prevails in the South about the battle, but it was thought that Bragg would be able to force Col. Bawn to surrender.

A messenger arrived from Pensacola on Sunday last with a peremptory order for reinforcements. Bragg was then hopeful of an early success, and was replying at intervals to the guns of the Fortress with great effect. His regular salvos are described as terrible. He expected to make a breach Monday. It reinforcements came he would storm with fresh troops and advance.

Col. Brown had concentrated a perfect storm of hot shot and shell upon the Navy Yard, and it had burned down with all the outbuildings and a considerable amount of army and advance stores. Pensacola had been evacuated by order of Bragg.

Brown called to his assistance five vessels of war, all of which were driven off by the rebel batteries. The Niagara was almost riddled with balls and the Colorado was thoroughly disabled.

Bragg declared to his troops he would never surrender alive, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among his men. On Tuesday Bragg would engage Col. Brown in front and land a large force on the Island to take him in the rear.

It is generally believed that Bragg has been whipped. Pensacola burned, and probably Bragg's whole force captured.

Dispatches in Southern papers have no apparent end or beginning, and are very meagre.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—FROM COM. DUPONT.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The indications are that the President's message will not be sent out in advance of its delivery to Congress. The reason being that the report of the Secretary of War and Navy will be kept open till the latest possible moment for making such alterations as events may require.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Com. Dupont, giving intelligence of the U. S. flag flying over the territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island, which he says is within every mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of. They approach to Savannah are completely cut off, the island is a strong Martello tower, with a battery at its base.

In giving an account of the capture of the British schooner Mabel by Commander Yard, Com. Dupont says she has been brought into Port Royal harbor. She purported to be from Havana bound to New York; but at the time her capture she was heading for St. Catherine Sound.

EDWIN JAMES ON THE SHELLE AND MASON AFFAIR.

New York, Nov. 29.—A letter from Edwin James, the distinguished English lawyer now resident here, is published. The letter settles the whole question in regard to Mason and Shille and rests on the answers of the captain of the Trent to the following questions:

1st. Were you acquainted with the terms of her Majesty's proclamation commanding strict neutrality on the part of all her subjects during the term of hostilities between the Northern and Southern States?

2d. Did you not know that the two gentlemen, when they became passengers, not religious on board your vessel were employing themselves or were employed in an enterprise of direct hostility to the constituted Government of the United States?

The answer to these two questions in the affirmative, and consistently with truth they can not be answered otherwise, will reduce the question to a very narrow dimension; and should any doubt exist upon the second proposition, the message recently sent by Mr. Jefferson Davis to his mock Parliament at Richmond will much facilitate its solution.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dr. W. T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon to Col. Bayard's first Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, was wounded in the skirmish at Drainesville, died on Friday.

It was thought Thursday he would recover.

FROM MISSOURI.

A band of rebels under Gordon captured Capt. Robie, White, and Monlight, from a railroad train at Weston, on Thursday.

THE COAST SURVEY.—Prof. Bache sends out a corps of men now with every expedition South, to complete the Coast Survey in any point where it may be deficient, to note any change in the soundings of the channels, and to act as guides and pilots to the different steamers whose officers are ignorant of the coast.

A UNION NEWSPAPER TO BE STARTED AT PORT ROYAL.—The transport Atlantic, on her return to Port Royal, will take out a printing press, cases, type, &c. with a view of starting a newspaper, to be conducted under the supervision of Gen. Sherman. A proper person will be selected as editor, and it is contemplated to issue a sheet which shall express the sentiments of the government and at the same time aid in suppressing rebellion on the soil of the Palmetto State.

With all the other crop disasters the crop of chestnuts has failed in France. In France chestnuts take the place of potatoes with the poorer classes, who consider them a most important part of their diet.

The ladies of Rhode Island are preparing to send to each volunteer from that State a Christmas gift of a pair of socks and mittens, the name of each soldier, with that of the company to which he belongs to be attached to the articles.